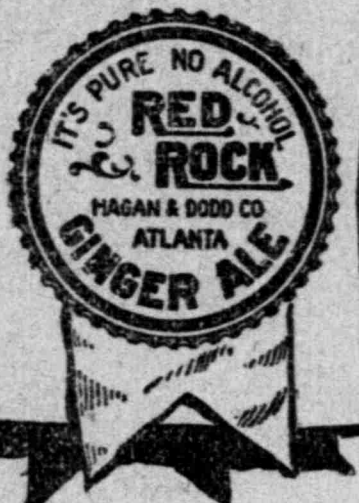


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THE BLACK CANCER

The Vicious Negro and the North's Responsibility for Him.

A Northern Editor's Vigorously Out-Spoken Words to the Northern People.

The fearful occurrences in Atlanta, Ga., which have horrified readers of the daily press may well give us the north a shock. We deserve it and we need it to awaken us to a realization of our responsibilities to our brethren of the south. A race war undertaken on the part of the whites in sacred defense of their homes, or an unlawful outbreak in which the innocent and guilty of one race were alike sacrificed to the maddened vengeance of another; consider it that way, as you will; denounce it or excuse it; find palliation in the greatest provocation humanity can know, or condemn the perpetrators as outrageous law-breakers, you cannot avoid the awful fact that the condition which is responsible for it exists and must be reckoned with.

This dreadful problem presses for a permanent solution. The conclusion of the rebellion demonstrated, once and for all, that this was a nation. Being such, its component parts must share responsibility for the maintenance of order and justice within its borders. If the protection of women is not the supreme duty of the American citizen, whether he lives north or south of the Mason and Dixon line, then our country no longer deserves to rank among civilized nations. If it is, then it is time that the citizens of the north ceased to consider the problem of the south as a 'academic question to be discussed calmly and regretfully at a safe distance from the scene of horror and shame. It is his duty to come forward, manfully, and acknowledge his share of the blame and assume his part of the burden.

The north is even more responsible for this overwhelming horror than the south. Let us face the facts as they are and cease this sloppy, sentimental talk about the elevation of the negro race and need of self-control on the part of the southern Caucasian. Ethical considerations, fine-spun theories, philanthropical devices for a gradual elevation of the negro are not entitled to a moment's consideration when it is true that no white woman living in the south is safe for a moment unless guarded by a gun.

The north freed these negroes. It elevated them to citizenship and proclaimed them the possessors of equal rights with the whites. Previous to the war, slavery, accursed though it was, held them in subjection and restrained the brutes among them, and they were many, from violence. Careless of consequences, the north let them loose and encouraged them to believe themselves equal in everything to their former masters. After a brief interregnum of carpet-bag government, the conquerors retired to their safe, pure, protected homes, sure in the knowledge that the law was amply strong to protect them from assault and their women from dishonor. They washed their hands of responsibility; they left to the impoverished, defeated south the task of making the newly freed worthy of citizenship.

Since then the north has contributed largely of money to educate the negro. It has sent northern teachers, devoted, self-sacrificing, well meaning persons, full of zeal to lift the once oppressed race to a higher plane. It has sympathized with and supported every scheme devised to benefit the negro and has lauded to the highest skies every effort to create in him social, political and financial aspirations. To the protests of the white men of the south, who knew the negro and had to live with him, that the methods chosen were wrong and mischievous and would surely result in disaster, the people of the south turned a deaf ear.

The southern white man's exact knowledge of conditions was discredited, his advice scorned, his warnings unheeded. Although he had demonstrated his fidelity repeatedly to the restored Union and had shown his willingness to serve his country in the field when the emergency arose, he was deemed unworthy of confidence in questions affecting the negro. He was told to observe the law, when the law was unable to save him, or what was thousand times more important,

to save the dearest thing on earth to him—his women. He was told to contain himself, to be patient and await the result of the long distance northern theorizing.

Meanwhile he was surrounded by a dense mass of ignorant negroes fast forgetting what little of self-control had been inherited from a former generation which had been trained to respect the white man and honor the white women and rapidly returning to a state of brutal savagery, every day degenerating, as a whole, morally, and becoming an increasing menace to civilization. Upon this vicious, ignorant, debased horde, the puny schemes of race elevation were as snowflakes falling into the seething ocean. Still the southern whites protested, warned and implored, but northern sentimentality was proof against the natural appeals of race, the ties of kinship and the dictates of nature.

Now it has at length come to pass that the deluge has broken and this problem, long in the brewing of its malignant factors, must be effectually settled, not alone by the south, but the north as well. We have had enough of theorizing, temporizing, philosophizing; it is time to act. Northern people are not generally aware of the fact, but it is, nevertheless, true, that the state of the mass of negroes in the south is so debased, so utterly, hopelessly, fearfully lacking in moral conceptions that there exists in many southern states which this or any other respectable journal would not dare to describe except in the most general terms so loathsome and shocking would the details be if truly and plainly related.

White women and children are not safe, they cannot walk unguarded in the streets of the cities even in the daytime. At night, doors must be locked and windows barred, the revolver must be ready at hand if the black assailant is to be kept out. In many portions of the black belt, the family of the white man lives in constant state of siege; a fate worse than death awaits its members if they dare relax their vigilance for an hour. Northern people do not know the truth and their journals are not enlightening them. The south, for very shame is loth to let the facts be known, but a residence of a very few weeks in any portion of the country where the ignorant negro population is congested will convince the most skeptical that this hideous danger is always imminent and very real.

The crimes of stealing is the very least of the negro's offenses against southern society. The whites of the south have long since ceased to expect that they will respect rights of property. Larceny is looked upon as a joke. As well might one expect the leopard to change his spots, as the southern negro to refrain from stealing. It is possible to protect against this comparatively minor offense; it is the hideous crimes, the unspeakable horrors that are the real menace. Against these the law is powerless because it recognizes no punishment adequate to the offense; it can devise nothing that will prevent its recurrence and the harm done is irreparable.

Ordinary punishment, adequate in the north to protect crime, fails entirely in the south to restrain the negro even from the commission of minor misdemeanors. The disgrace of imprisonment does not touch him, as a rule. In many southern towns, when cold weather approaches and the shiftless and improvident blacks feel its chill, numbers of them deliberately and openly commit theft in order to be arrested, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary during the winter months, there to be maintained in comparative comfort at the state's expense until spring returns. When, once again at liberty, they come back, are met at the train by their neighbors, relatives and friends, and escorted in triumph to their lurking places a siff they were heroes returning from an honorable undertaking, instead of idle, vicious, debased criminals let loose from jail.

The fear of immediate and dreadful death is powerless to control the brutal, degenerate negro when his passions are aroused. His mind is too feeble and shallow to consider the consequences of his crime and the brute in him, once awakened, reckons nothing whatever of future punishment. The force of example, even in its most terrifying form when frenzied mobs wreck vengeance in burning and sickening torture, does not impress upon this class for more than

a very brief time. Its intellect is so inferior and its imagination so utterly diseased that the effect of such horrid spectacles soon wears off.

This national cancer is a revolting, hideous object. One is loth to speak of it in clean type on unpolished paper, lest its contemplation should breed pestilence, but if it is ever to be cut out it must be realized and considered in all its horror, especially by northern people who have too long shut their eyes to the truth. The south understands it, and the better classes of whites, to whom our sympathy and aid should be extended in the fullest measure, know further that, besides the vicious negro, they have with them a large element of ignorant, violent, intemperate white people, for whose crude and revolting execution of lynch law they are held responsible by the world.

It is time for the north to bear a hand in the solution of the problem it has liberally shared in creating. It can do so by ceasing to exploit the negro as the white man's equal. It can do so by considering the mass of negroes in the south as they are, not as sentiment represents them to be. It can do so by discontinuing its senseless, fruitless attempt at higher cultivation of the negro. As long as the vast majority of the race in the south remains as it is, the strong arm of white control must be strengthened and encouraged to exert itself.

The negro must be taught the rudimentary virtues he has forgotten before he can aspire to a higher education. He must be made to obey, absolutely. He must be compelled to restrain himself. He must fear and respect the law, and he must be made to understand that if he dares to as much as think wrongfully of a white woman he will deserve death. At the slightest indication of an attempt to commit wrong he shall receive it. The north can first do its duty by understanding the condition as it is and then uniting with the Caucasian of the south, in the knowledge of and sympathy with his situation, to devise adequate, proper and permanent relief.

What is now needed is less sentiment and more common sense on the part of the north. All the money it has to devote to humanitarian purposes, and all the sympathy and support it can command should, in the grave emergency which threatens north and south alike, be placed unreservedly and in the fullest confidence, back of the better class of white people in the south who alone are possessed of a full comprehension of the true situation, and who alone are competent to deal with it adequately and justly.—Minneapolis Bellmen.

Stranger Loses Big wad in Tampa. L. L. Bryant, a well known citizen of Lakeland, is today \$4,000 poorer than yesterday—all because he visited this city with this amount of money loosely stuffed away in an inside pocket of an overcoat.

His loss of this amount, which was in eight \$500 packages of greenbacks, was reported to Chief of Police Walker during the early afternoon. Investigation was made but so far not one cent of the treasure has been recovered. Bryant believes the money slipped out of his pocket, which was only secured by a pin, during a walk on Franklin street.

He arrived in the city at 7 a. m., over the Coast Line. As he left the train he threw his overcoat over his arm and the money was then in his pocket. He proceeded to the Cub House restaurant, Franklin street, and then left that place, after eating with his coat on his lap, to Polk street on the east side of Franklin street, and he conversed with a friend then and later went to Court House Square, where he sat on a bench and talked with another friend. Later, he visited the office of a lawyer and then went to the National Exchange bank to deposit the amount.

But the money was not to be found. The eight packages wrapped in a piece of newspaper, had mysteriously disappeared. The attorney was then informed of the loss and Chief Walker was consulted.—Tampa Tribune.

Mr. Rheinauer a Candidate. Mr. Charles Rheinauer, who was urged to become a candidate for alderman from the third ward, has decided in the affirmative and will become an aspirant for this position.

WANTED—Two good teamsters and two good work hands to help around a mill. Apply to W. J. Lohr, 64 W. Broadway, Ocala, 8-2 tf

NOTICE.

A meeting of the board of county commissioners of Marion county, Florida, held on Monday, October 1, 1906, the following were named as inspectors and clerks of the general election to be held in November, 1906:

Ocala, Dist. No. 1, box No. 1—C. M. Livingston, J. T. Lancaster, D. A. Miller, inspectors; J. M. Graham, clerk. Box No. 2—D. S. Williams, John Pasteur, W. C. Jeffords, inspectors; W. W. Clyatt, clerk. Reddick, Dist. No. 2—S. L. Friday, C. M. Carn, L. S. Light, inspectors; Ed. Rou, clerk.

Flemington, Dist. No. 3—W. D. Mathews, C. H. Gray, Ben Mixson, jr., inspectors; D. E. Mathews, clerk. Cotton Plant, Dist. No. 4—J. L. B. Hudgens, J. F. Parker, J. H. Pierce, inspectors; C. Y. Miller, clerk.

Romeo, Dist. No. 5—A. J. Markham, J. A. Wiggins, J. B. McGehee, inspectors; Joe J. Turner, clerk.

Heldville, Dist. No. 6—A. R. Brooks, H. A. Ross, R. D. Stokes, inspectors; Charley Whiddon, clerk. Shady, Dist. No. 7—T. J. Barnes, John Morrison, James Goens, inspectors; J. M. Douglass, clerk.

Summerfield, Dist. No. 8—J. W. Davis, W. S. Grimes, L. B. Branch, inspectors; S. J. Dillard, clerk.

Lake Weir, Dist. No. 9—Charles Clements, J. H. Moon, H. H. Harris, inspectors; W. E. McGahagan, clerk. Moss Bluff, Dist. No. 10—E. L. Martin, J. T. Lewis, A. W. Fort, inspectors; J. C. Pillans, clerk.

Grahamville, Dist. No. 11—P. L. Duriso, B. I. Hull, P. T. Randall, inspectors; B. L. Hickman, clerk. Salt Springs, Dist. No. 12—W. P. Williamson, D. E. McRae, Enoch Wells, inspectors; Calvin Long, clerk.

Fort McCoy, Dist. No. 13—W. S. Priest, G. D. Turner, Joseph Thomas, inspectors; J. W. Stevens, clerk. Orange Springs, Dist. No. 14—D. H. Mathews, D. M. Waldron, L. T. Matchett, inspectors; Frank Jordan, clerk.

Linadale, Dist. No. 15—C. A. McCraney, J. B. Booth, T. L. Johnson, inspectors; C. J. McCraney, clerk. Citra Dist. No. 16—W. J. Crosby, D. F. Simmons, Stuart Ramey, inspectors; R. K. Wartmann, clerk.

Anthony Dist. No. 17—A. R. Griffin, E. C. Sims, Warren Milligan, inspectors; J. D. Bassett, clerk. Martin, Dist. No. 18—F. M. Townsend, J. J. Knoblock, W. P. Wood, inspectors; N. J. Townsend, clerk.

Stanton, Dist. No. 19—H. C. Morrison, W. Allsopp, J. E. Adams, inspectors; Geo. E. Snow, clerk. Blitchton, Dist. No. 20—J. B. George, E. L. Ferguson, W. P. Hammones, inspectors; S. J. McCully, clerk.

Bellevue, Dist. No. 21—J. A. Freeman, J. L. Wishant, Joe Lucius, inspectors; O. M. Gale, clerk. McIntosh, Dist. No. 22—J. W. Reed, H. M. Estridge, J. S. Neal, inspectors; W. E. Allen, clerk.

Pedro, Dist. No. 23—S. G. Lovell, J. C. Perry, H. R. Shaw, inspectors; M. M. Proctor, clerk. Dunnellon, Dist. No. 24—J. L. Leitner, I. J. Titcomb, H. D. Wood, inspectors; Candler Dist. No. 25—J. N. Marshall, J. O. Hightower, Albert McLain, inspectors; J. H. Mathews, clerk.

Sparr, Dist. No. 26—D. L. Grantham, J. Lovell, W. D. Eminisor, inspectors; S. E. Civils, clerk. Eureka, Dist. No. 27—E. E. Howard, J. H. Prevatt, Henry Dudley, inspectors; Irvin Wellhorner, clerk.

Levon, Dist. No. 28—J. Y. Hicks, H. E. Morris, M. B. Pritchett, inspectors; B. F. Turner, clerk. Kendrick, Dist. No. 29—G. B. Chapell, C. L. Whitehead, W. A. Finley, inspectors; C. C. Priest, jr., clerk.

Martel, Dist. No. 30—Henry Seckinger, M. P. Frink, F. W. Blitch, inspectors; Arthur Cuthill, clerk. Fairfield, Dist. No. 31—A. G. Youge, J. B. DeVoe, C. C. Willis, inspectors; D. B. Payne, clerk.

Geiger, Dist. No. 32—Charles Curry, H. R. Drehe, W. W. Geiger, inspectors; D. R. Zetrouer, clerk. S. T. SISTRUNK, Clerk. Circuit court, Marion County.

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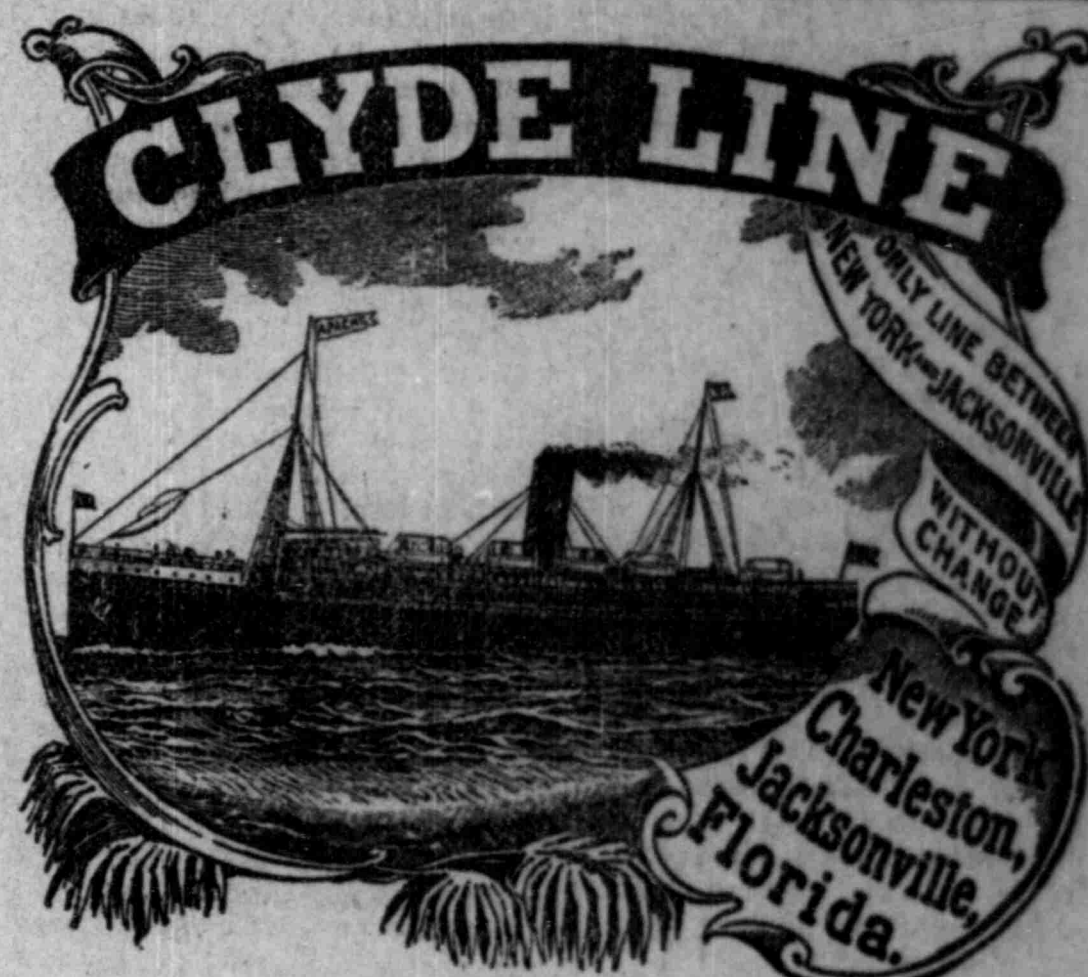
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" 9 00 p. m.	Astor	" 5 30 p. m.
" 9 30 a. m.	St. Francis	" 6 00 p. m.
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